

CHINESE SITUATION GETS WORSE DAILY

Consul-General Goodnow's Dispatch Confirms This—Minister Wu Continues Active, but Has No News from Peking.

Washington, July 14.—Consul Gen. Goodnow's short dispatch represents all that the state of navy departments know of the developments in China within the last twenty-four hours. His news only goes to confirm the general belief that the situation in China is steadily growing worse instead of better.

The Honan-Shansi, referred to by Mr. Goodnow as the place where the viceroy appears to favor the Boxers, is said at the state department to be actually two separate provinces of vast extent lying in the western and northern portion of China. Shansi, meaning western island, is the province lying directly west of Honan, in which Peking is located. Honan adjoins Shansi on the south. The two might present an almost impassable barrier if, as Mr. Goodnow's dispatch indicates they are disaffected and undertake to oppose the northward march of the armies of Li Hung Chang and the other great southern viceroys upon Peking. The consul-general's message was updated, and as this lack of knowledge as to the exact time of happenings recorded in the cablegrams of the naval and state department officials is embarrassing and even serious in results, the government here today cautions its representatives in China to include the date in the body of every dispatch sent by them.

No confirmation has reached the state department of the report from St. Petersburg of the torture and death of the Russian minister at Peking, Mr. von Hohenhausen, the German ambassador, called upon Secretary Hay this morning and might be made the subject of representations to him by the state department. It is understood that nothing has yet been done in that direction, however, and it is possible that the particular interviews may be ignored. The situation at Peking is said to be under high nervous tension.

GEN. MILES SEES MR. WU.

Washington, July 14.—Lieut. Gen. Miles called at the Chinese legation today and had a talk with the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. This aroused considerable interest in connection with the vague rumors that Gen. Miles might go to China. It was not, however, as those in position to be thoroughly informed of Gen. Miles' plans, that the call on Minister Wu was entirely devoid of official significance and that Gen. Miles has no present purpose of going to China. The relations between Gen. Miles and Mr. Wu are friendly and personal, so that they frequently meet and exchange informal greetings. It is stated that Gen. Miles has not asked for the approval of the state department for such a command would be quite inadequate for a lieutenant-general.

It is appreciated, however, that the situation may develop at any moment so that a large army will be required in the field in person. For the present he is exercising care in the troops on the ground, the disposal of supplies, transportation, etc. The diplomatic instructions of Gen. Chaffee, who is in immediate command of the forces in the field, are quite apart from those of military.

JAPS FURNISH NEWS.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese declaration added somewhat to the fund of information from Peking by an official dispatch from the Japanese legation at Tokyo dated the 6th inst. and explanatory details of the conditions following the murder of Baron von Ketteler. The following is a summary of the cablegram:

"According to a telegram from the minister of foreign affairs, the representatives brought by Chinese courier from Peking to Tien Tsin appear to confirm the rumors of the destruction of the legation. The minister of foreign affairs shot on the way and was carried into the Tung Li Yamen, where he expired shortly afterward. Upon learning of his death the German minister was shot and killed. It is further reported that the foreign reinforcements which left for Peking on June 10 advanced as far as Lang Fang but after terrible fighting returned to Tien Tsin on the 28th. The destroyed legation and arsenal at Tien Tsin, their losses being nearly 300 killed and wounded. From June 27 to July 1 no further fighting took place but Chinese troops, about 20,000 strong, were said to be advancing on Tien Tsin from the north."

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WAR

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12, says an international council of war held at Tien Tsin, has decided for the present to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and establishing communications with Peking and Tientsin. It is believed, is being rearmied with guns of the highest class.

SUMMONED TO PEKING.

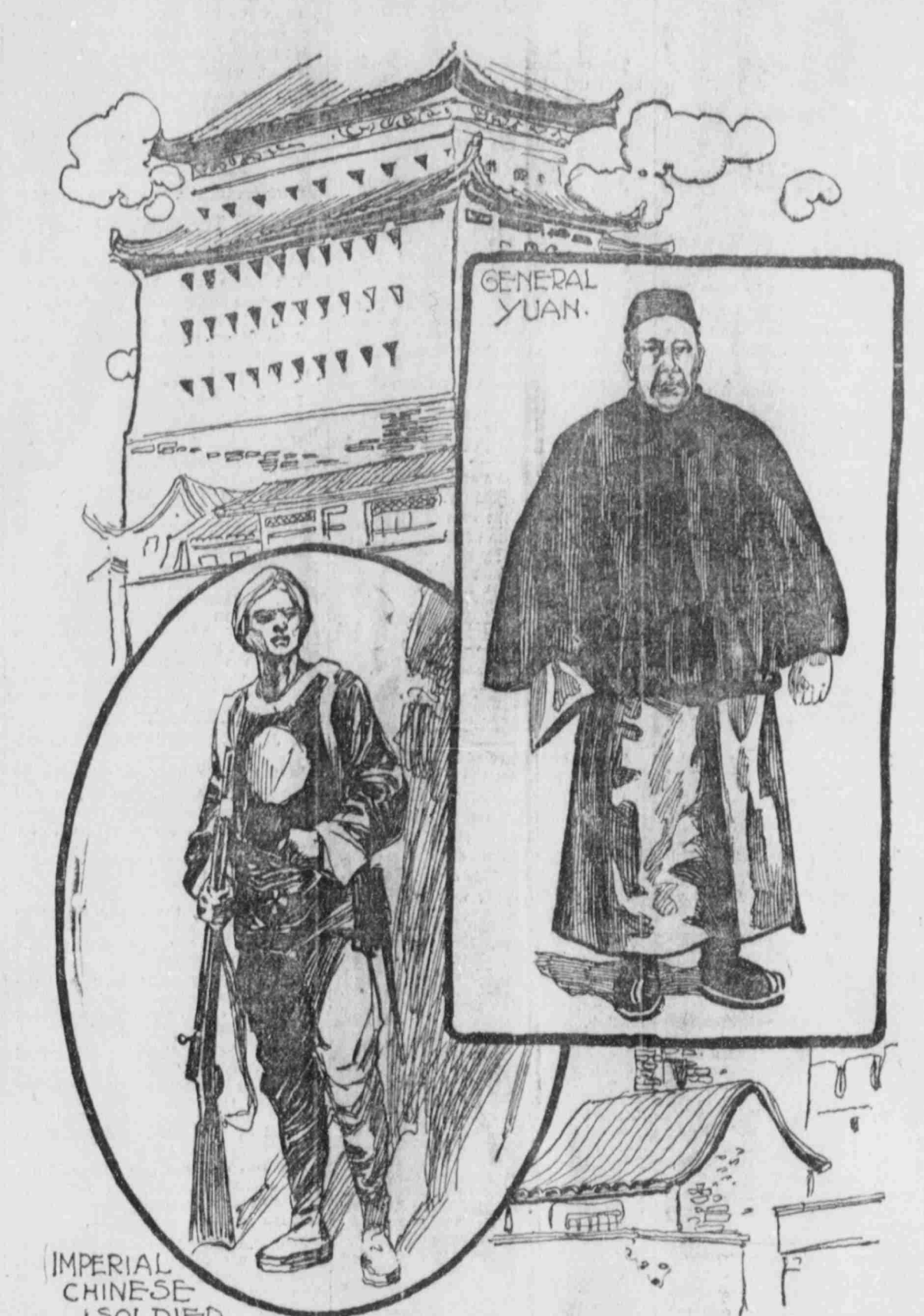
Honolulu, July 14.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received a recent telegraphic summons to Peking. It is reported that he will proceed north to Canton. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

GERMANS ASSAULT TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation here has received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs stating that after the German minister was shot at Peking, the German minister was shot at the Tsung-Li Yamen. The dispatch goes into the affair in detail.

WU TO THE TAO TAI.

Washington, July 14.—The Chinese



GENERAL YUAN. IMPERIAL CHINESE SOLDIER. TYPICAL CHINESE GENERAL AND IMPERIAL CHINESE SOLDIER.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

Washington, July 14.—The following proclamation by the President on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public:

Reciprocity with Germany. By the President of the United States of America. A proclamation:

Whereas, the German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, by which, in the judgment of the President reciprocal and equivalent concessions are secured in favor of the products of the United States.

Therefore, be it known, that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority of said act of Congress, do hereby, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, declare that the said agreement, the imposition and collection of duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of Germany, and do declare in place thereof, of the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation as follows, namely:

Upon argols or crude tartar or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Upon still wines and vermouth, in casks, 15 cents per gallon, in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, 15 cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Upon paints in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 13th day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

The proclamation does not recite the terms of the agreement. It is said that each government will proclaim only such features of the arrangement as are necessary for the guidance of its own officials administering it. The putting into operation of the German meat bill is deferred for an indefinite period. The official explanation is that the purpose of its suspension is simply to allow of the action of existing contracts held by American meat packers. It is not discoverable just now whether or not this meat act figures in any way in the reciprocity agreement, and it may be, and probably is, the fact that the suspension has been arranged for separately.

The state department is perfectly satisfied with what has been secured under the agreement for American exporters, and though the proclamation enumerates no special privileges conferred upon these exporters, the department officials feel that they will be

AMERICANS SWEEPED THE POOL.

Paris, July 14.—"The Americans swept the pool." In the first event for the world's athletic championship, the 110 metres hurdle races, A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania, winning; McClain, of the University of Michigan getting second, and F. G. Moloney of University of Chicago, third.

Kraenzlein won easily in 15.2-5 seconds. Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., secured a place for the finals in the discus throwing event, which will be decided tomorrow.

Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.; J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, and Garrett, Princeton, qualified for the finals in the shot putting, and were well ahead of other competitors.

Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University; Walter B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania; F. Jarvis, Princeton, and Stanley Rowley, of New South Wales, won in semi-final heats. Tewksbury and Jarvis, who were closely pressed, beat the French record in their heats with 10.4-5 seconds.

In the final heat of the 100 metres, Horace F. Jarvis, Princeton, finished first; W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, second, and Stanley Rowley, champion of New South Wales, third.

Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University, while leading in this race, fell after covering fifty metres. Time, 11 sec. 6.

In the 400 metres flat race the first heat was won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., Lee second.

In the second heat Moloney, Chicago University, finished first, and Chiles, Adams, second.

In the third heat, Dixon Boardman, N. Y. A. C., took first place; Wm. J. Holland, Georgetown University, second.

All the foregoing will compete in the final.

In the 400 metres hurdle race, the first heat was won by Walter B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania. Leaves was second.

In the second heat, George M. Orton, University of Pennsylvania, was first, and Taubin, a Frenchman, was second.

In the 800 metres flat race, trial heats, the first heat was won by David C. Hall, Brown University. English, an American, was second, and Howard W. Hayes, University of Michigan, was third.

In the second heat DeLoe, a Frenchman, was first; Spelde, Hungarian, was second, and Scrofford, an American, was third.

In the third heat, Captain Crefan, of Princeton, won; Williams, an American, was second, and Harvey H. Lord, Chicago University, third. The first and second in each heat will compete in the final.

In the long jump trial heats, Pringle, Syracuse University, was first with seven metres, 17.5 centimetres. A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, was second with six metres, 92 centimetres. C. Delano, a Frenchman, was third, with six metres, 75 centimetres. William P. Remington, University of Pennsylvania, was fourth, with six metres, 74 centimetres. J. P. Leahy, the English and Irish champion high jumper, was fifth, with six metres, 71 centimetres. This concluded today's events.

Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown University, who fell in the 100 metres race, strained a tendon of his leg and was unable to compete further.

WHEELER'S GENERAL ORDER. Soldiers to be Instructed in Management of Rifles.

Chicago, July 14.—In a general order issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes Brigadier General Wheeler says:

"In view of the fact that two battalions of the Second and Fifth Infantry regiments are to be sent from the United States for active field service as soon as practicable the commanding officers at posts of this department, where parts of these organizations are stationed, will use every effort to see that all enlisted men are given thorough instructions in pointing and aiming drills, mechanism and management of their rifles and as much target practice as it is practicable to let them have."

"All officers of experience know how absolutely essential it is that a soldier in active service should be a good shot and thoroughly understand his rifle."

"With this end in view, commanding officers at stations garrisoned by the Second and Fifth Infantry, will at once begin the above indicated course of instruction for all soldiers and recruits, where parts of these organizations are stationed, for as many hours each day as is practicable until all men are properly instructed."

"As soon as the battalions of the Second and Fifth Infantry arrive from Cuba their instruction will be commenced and prosecuted vigorously upon the same lines until all the men destined for foreign service reach as high a degree of proficiency in handling their arms as possible."

Sash and Door Makers Combine.

Chicago, July 14.—The sash door and blind manufacturers of Chicago, after many futile attempts, have consolidated. The new corporation which will be known as the American Sash and Door company, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000.

Thirty of the principal manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds and interior finishing material have signed contracts to deed their new plants to the new company.

William McLaren of the H. R. Beck Lumber company, will be president of the corporation.

Ex-Premier Schreiner Talks.

Capetown, July 14.—Replying to a deputation of his constituents today, Mr. W. Schreiner, former premier of Cape Colony, refused to support the demand for unimpairment of independence of the Boer republics, but said he thought they should retain a certain amount of independence. He added that he would support a policy of amity to the Transvaal, has arrived at Delagoa Bay, rebels.

Rotterdam Docksters Threaten.

Rotterdam, July 14.—Owing to the threatnings of the docksters the garrisons of the riverside towns have been instructed to furnish detachments of troops to protect vessels in transit to and from Germany and torpedo boats have been ordered to patrol the river.

Adviser to Chinese Military Men.

London, July 14.—On board the Cunard line steamer Louisa, which sails from Liverpool today, are Walter C. Hillier, who has been appointed adviser to the military authorities in China, Foxhall Keene and Rev. Morgan Dix.

Small Attendance at Powers Trial.

Georgetown Ky., July 14.—The attendance at the trial of ex-Secretary of State Powers, charged with being an accomplice to the murder of William Goebel, was smaller today than any time since Monday when the case was first called. It was believed that only the civil engineer who measured the state house grounds at Frankfort, where the crime occurred, and the doctors who performed the autopsy on the body of the victim, would be put on the stand by the commonwealth. The prosecution hoped to show by these witnesses and by measurements and drawings that the fatal bullet was fired from one of two front windows of a room in the executive building occupied during his term of office by the prisoner, Powers. A trunk containing the garments worn by the victim on the morning of

ASSASSINATION OF RUSSIAN MINISTER

M. De Giers was Boiled to Death—Remains Thrown to the Dogs—His Wife Suffered a Fate Worse Than Death.

Record from St. Petersburg, July 11, (via Paris, July 14), says:

The czar has received, with great emotion, the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Peking. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexieff at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of assassination of M. De Giers which, merely in form of rumors, had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. De Giers was being disposed of the fanatic mob danced around the cauldron.

Mme. De Giers, Admiral Alexieff's advice declare, suffered a fate worse than death and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings.

M. De Giers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave body guard killed many of the attacking mob. In the middle of his tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom.

Count Lamsdorf received the friends of the murdered ones at the foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation.

Immediately after Admiral Alexieff's dispatch was received the czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once.

The Russo-Korean relations at the present moment are all that could be desired. The audience of the Korean envoy last week when he presented his credentials to the czar was most cordial. The Korean minister and his cabinet are inclined to be favorably impressed by Russia's successful activity in China and the empire's tolerant attitude towards Japan.

EMBASSY HAS NO NEWS.

Washington, July 14.—The Russian embassy here has received no information of the killing of the Russian minister at Peking. The officials do not discredit but say that the Russians are under the same disadvantage as the other powers in getting telegraphic information from Peking. They think that if this proves true it will entirely and very seriously alter the whole situation.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg of the slaughter of the Russian minister and his wife at Peking sent a thrill of horror through the foreign establishments here, none of whom, however, was able to shed the slightest light on the subject. At the Russian embassy the officials were also unable to confirm nor deny, stating that the government was not in the habit of forwarding developments to its diplomatic representatives.

At the German, French, Japanese, Chinese and all other foreign establishments horror was expressed at the occurrence, although in these quarters there was no knowledge of the facts.

NO NEWS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. De Giers, the Russian minister at Peking, has been received here.

The killing was brought into court to be exhibited and filed.

Mead Woodson, county surveyor of Franklin county, the civil engineer who made the measurements was on the stand for over two hours. He had with him profile drawings, diagrams and a block of wood taken from a tree in the state house yard, which was supposed to contain the fatal bullet.

The defense undertook to show that the surveyor had not been sufficiently accurate in his measurement from the supposed entrance of the bullet in the wood and marking it for identification, passed the bit of lead about the bar. All examined it with interest.

Warden Eph Lillard, of Frankfort, who was a close friend of the deceased, testified that he accompanied Mr. Goebel and Jack Chalmers to the state house on the morning of the shooting and left them just before the fatal shot was fired. As he approached the state house that morning with Goebel and Chalmers, he noticed that the capital grounds were clear of soldiers, and that one of the front windows in the office of the secretary of state was partly raised at the time. At the conclusion of his testimony a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Northwest Crop Situation.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 14.—H. V. Jones, in a conservative review of the crop situation in the northwest printed in the Journal today, after a personal inspection of the fields, reports that the yield of wheat in the three Spring wheat States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota will at the very least reach 135,000,000, but as against 100,000,000 last year, and that with favorable weather during the ensuing four weeks, the yield will reach 150,000,000. This is the highest estimate yet made. Mr. Jones maintains that the soaking rains of the first days of July have worked wonders.

Women's Golf Club Program.

Chicago, July 14.—Secretary J. W. Lowe, of the Onwenta club has issued the program of the third annual women's golf tournament given by the club, which will begin next Wednesday. The main event is the competition for the governor's cup, the winner of which in the absence of a western women's championship is conceded to be the champion of the West. In addition to this event there will be a tournament handicap, driving, approaching and putting contests, a mixed four some handicap and play for the benefit cup.

Fifty entries are expected for the governor's cup, including many of the best women golfers of the West. Mrs. W. R. McElvaine, who won the trophy last year, will not compete.

MIDDLE OF THE-ROADERS.

Indianapolis Has Been Selected by Committee as Headquarters.

Chicago, July 14.—A special to the Tribune from Indianapolis, Indiana, says:

Indianapolis has been selected as headquarters of the Middle-of-the-Road Populist national committee. Verbal assurances of this fact have been received by officers of the Populist state committee. At that Populist national convention held in Cincinnati, Chicago was selected as national headquarters, but the national committee has decided that Indianapolis will be a better vantage point from which to manage the Populist forces, which are situated chiefly in the Southern States.

Capt. Coghlan Slightly Ill.

Chicago, July 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from Colorado Springs, Colorado, says:

Captain Coghlan of the United States navy is here slightly ill, but not in a serious condition as reported in the press. The man who commanded the Raleigh at the battle of Manila has had a slight attack of pneumonia, but is out of danger and will soon recover all his accustomed vigor.